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(全 5 頁)

❸磁気テープ

27

超56-5652

像田

面 昭56(1981)1月16日

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1. 発明の名称

書 気テープ

2. 特許請求の義品

表面に本来の自然配条再生を行えりための独性 層が形成された自然テーブにかいて、その裏面に 少さくとも単一の繰り返し局放数のディジョル信 号が配録されてなることを特徴とする意気テープ。

1 発音の単層な影響

本発明は最低テープに係り、特に 能気配像再生 装置などで本来使用される 磁気テープの最快面と 反対側の裏面にも情報が配録されてかり、有効的 かつ効率的に利用範囲を拡大し得る最低テープを 提供することを目的とする。

一般にオーデイオテープレコーダ、 VTR 七の他の磁気記録再生装置において使用される磁気テープは、片面にのみ器性層が形成されてこの面(これを以下「装面」という)にて磁気的な記象、再生が行なわれる。ところが、磁気テープの裏面は、例えば単にテープを行性を良化ならしめるための

物理的及び化学的処理がなされる程度であり、そ の有効的 利用が殆ど なされていないというのが現 状であつた、

本条明は上記の点に置み、利用範囲を飛籠的に 拡大し得るようにしたものであり、以下その各実 絶例につき図面と共に説明する。

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ック 7。 の配色の繰り送し周波数を F とする と、 トラック T_{m} (m は $1 \sim T$) のそれは $\frac{1}{2^{m-1}}$ F とをるように過せまれる。

このようなトラックパメーンが形成された曲気 テープ 101 は、次のようにして再生される。ナセ わら、難気テープ 181 の表面は従来と関係の方法 により最気配象再生装置で再生されるが、これと 両時に遊気テープ 101 の裏面に形成された象1巻 示のトラックパターンは、何えばまる圏に示す者 式により再生される。 終る国にかいて、元禄 182 から出射された光は、 弦気テープ 181 の裏面 184 化て反射され、受光素子183 化より受先され、と こで光電変換されて所足の信号処理回路(防京セ プリへ送出される。しかして、この受光象子 183 から取り出される電気信号は、鉄・図示の針線部 分(無色)からの反射光強度が緩めて低く、他方 白地部分(白色)からの反射光弛度が張めて高い から、斜幕部分再生時はローレベル、白地部分再 生時はペイレベルとをることは勢らかである。

またトラック T1 、 T2 , … , TH に対応する検 ・

出方後としては、第3個化が丁葉酸を開発テープの個方向に上記トラックで1~で3 化対応して3個 夫々差数するか、或いは数3 間に示す機能は1個 だけとし、これを発気テープの機方向にシフトで もる物格とする。

イッタフィケムをベースとする等)などがある。 これらはすべて公知の技術であるので、その評価 な説明は名称する。

次に、本語等にさる数気ナープの利用方法について詳細に批明する。

 表面のより高密度を記録再生ができる。

01 ワク・フラッチ - 改善用トラックとして利用し得る。トラックで、を例えば 120 Me 程度の繰り返し場次数を有するペターンとして形成すると、放気テープ 181 の裏面より再生されるトラックで、の再生信号の繰り返し場次数は 128 Me 程度であるが、依依では繰り返し間放扱が変勢する。 従って、 たの再生信号を安定な環接数様からの 128 Me となれたの再生信号を安定な環接数様からの 128 Me となれたのテープ 通り 被置を制御するととにより、テープを行きまのワク・フラッターを除去するにとができる。この場合、関皮数を高くすれば特束も高くすることができる。

(3) 絶対策地表示用トラックとして利用し得る。 すなわち、親1 歯に示すトラック Tk (k は 1 ~ *) を 2 進数表示の 2k^{tt} の位とし、 F 本のトラック T_k で N で N ピットの絶対等地表示ができる。 これは K 1 圏に示すように、 左から右方向へテー ブ長手方向に拾つて 8 、 1 、 2 、 … ・ 2 5 という

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ように最方向の W ピットの ペターン で絶対を地を 表わすことができる (例えば 4 参加は トラッタ T₁ ~ T_W すべてが終験で示す系色部分(ローレベル記録等分)で表 わされ、 1 参加は トラッタ T₁ の白色部分(ハイレベル記録等分)とトラッタ T₂ ~ T_M の馬色部分で表わされる。)。

ことで、▼TR 用磁気テープとしてフレーム像化 色対音池を表示する場合の計算方法の一例につき 投稿する。いま、磁気テープ 101 の全配維時間を Tp、フィールド湖放散をTv とすると、最も繰り 思し間放散の高いパターンのトラック T、の繰り 退しパルス数×は

$$\mu = \frac{r_{\psi}}{2} \cdot r_{p}$$

で表わされる。そつて、 2^R=14 であればテープ会 長に立つてすべてのフレームに絶対者地を制造で ることができる。ここで、 fy を 89 Es、 Tp を 2 時間とすると H は 17.7 と なり、 H が 1 4 あればす べてのフレームに絶対智能を利益でることができ る。

とのような絶対番地を輸出する方法としては、 従来より自動位要決め事にかいて用いられる所謂 ローメリーエンコーデの技術分野で公知である。 これはディスタ上に 茨定のピット数 が形成される 絶対着地を何えば光学的に彼出し、その音を角の 自動位費及めを行をうものである。しかし、この よりな使 未方法では、本殊男に任るほ気デープの ょうに長さの長いものに適用することは必要ビク ト数が多大な量になり困難である。しかし、本実 施例によれば、 この従来方法よりも少ないピット 数で絶対者 地をフレーム信見にはフイール ド毎化 も割り換てることがてきる。また、本典施門では 義気テープ 101 が静止状態にあつてもテープ位置 水検出でき、更化フレーム毎に検出できるため、 極めて精度の良い確実なテーブカウンタ又は頭出 し等のテープ位置解例を発躍的に向上できる。

次に本発明の第2条施例につき説明する。第2 図は本発明になる簡単サーブの第2条施列のプロック系統図を示す。同語中、T₁ 、T₂ 、T₃ 、T₄ 、T₁ 及び T₄ は失々無気テーブ 188 の裏面にテー

プ長手方向に沿つて記録されたま本のトラックを 示す。とれらのトラックのうち ti ~ ta は無1回 のトラッタパターンので、~で4と同様にして形成 される。一方、トラックで 化は14 ピットの2 進 パルスコードが母系列的に形成されており、トラ プラで4にはで4の2進パルスコードを収入出すた わのクロフタバターンが形成されている。トラツ ∮ マポの2進ペルスコードは、上記トラフタで;~ マォ のミビットによるま~18までの香油表示との箱 合せによつて絶対者地を表示し得るアドレスコー ドであり、他対番地 8~ 1 5 の適思を 4。 、絶対 青油18~31の範囲をより、以下垂次 18 音池等 の範囲をよった。…とすると、これらも・4: . 4: , 4; . …を表わすのがトラックで のアド レスコードである。 せして、とのトラック ぴ の プドレスコードを読み出 丁華単となるのがトラッ タでに比較されたクロックパメーンであり、買り 難に示す如く1ワード18ピットのチョックパチ -ンの袖めの部分 10 sta . 188b . 188c . … K 相 の広いパターンが形成されてワードの始めを表わ す。トラックで、の再生信号を表分回路を通する。 とによつて、ワード開始パルスのみを分離すると とができる。トラックで、のアドレスコードをト ラックで、の再生信号中ワード開始パルスを除く 棚の狭いパルスによりサンプリングして、時系列 表示のアドレスが読み出される。

本実施内によれば、第1 実施内に比しトラック 数が 8 本というように減少させることができる。 この前先、誘気テーブ 105 の裏面に形成されるトラックで、~ T4 、 T5'、 T4'のチトラック幅を終り 実施内に比し広くすることができ、各額性を高め

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ることができるとともに特出的も成少させることができ、係コスト化が関れる。

また本実施明の場合も、コントロールトラッタ ヤワウ・フラッター除去用トラッタとして使用することができることは勿論である。

をか、本発明は上記の実施例に設定されるもの でなく、各トラックには3 城中 4 城市のディジタ ル信号を記憶形成してもよい。

4. 図面の信単な説明

親1 励、戦3 別は夫々本験例だなる協気テップ の裏面の各実施例を示すトラックパメーン図、数 3 助は缺気テーブから信号を検出する整備の一例 を示す数略構成動である。

181 ,185 … 最気テープ、102 … 光像、103 …

党先弟子、『i~『tw i Ti'、『i'… トラック。

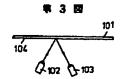
特許出版人 日本ピクター株式会社





集 2 図





手続補正沓(ħt)

昭和56年5月6日

特許疗及官 乌田 春 樹

(特許疗害主管 1. 事件の表示

昭和58年 舞

2 是明 の名称

磁気テーフ

种杂别系统资格特尔别医学原可含于含12基地

畑 伊東忠 毛第03 (263) 3271 章 (代表)

5. 補正命令の日付

昭和58年4月28日(発送日)

羽羅者の図頭の簡単な説明の間。

第8回」を「無1四、第8回」と補正する。

(12) Kokai* (A)

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(51) Int. Cl.3

Classification No.

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Claim Request Status: Not Requested

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(54) Magnetic tape

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(22) Application Date: January 16, 1981 (74) Agent:

(43) Published: July 27, 1982

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SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention Magnetic tape

2. Claims

[What is claimed is:]

Magnetic tape, in the context of magnetic tape on the surface of which is formed a magnetic layer for conventional recording and playback, characterized in that at least a single digital signal of a repeating frequency is recorded on a back surface thereof.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The invention, which relates to a magnetic tape, has as an object to provide magnetic tape on which information is recorded on a magnetic surface of a conventionally used magnetic tape and the rear surface of the opposite side with a magnetic recording and playback device to effectively and efficiently increase the usable area.

Magnetic tape generally used in audio tape recorders, VCRs, and other magnetic recording and playback devices has a magnetic layer formed on only one surface thereof, and magnetic recording and playback are accomplished on this surface (hereinafter referred to as the "front surface"). But the back surface of the magnetic tape is, for example, physically and chemically treated only to the extent that the movement of the tape is improved, and it is a fact that it is given few effective uses.

The invention, in reflection of the above point, enables the range of use to be dramatically expanded, and hereafter, working examples are explained along with the drawings.

FIG. 1 illustrates a track pattern of the first working example of the magnetic tape of the invention. In the figure, T, to T_N are N tracks formed on a back surface of a magnetic tape 101 along the lengthwise direction of the tape. The crosshatched portions in the respective N tracks, T₁ to T_N are "0," or recorded portions corresponding to a low level, and the white portions are "1," or recorded portions corresponding to a high level. If optical detection is to be performed, for example, the crosshatched portions are coded black, and the white portions are coded white. With regard to this color-coded pattern, as shown in FIG. 1, track T₁ at the uppermost end of the magnetic tape 101 is alternately color coded with white and black at the maximum frequency of repetition, and track T_N at the lowermost end is alternately color coded with white and black at the minimum frequency of repetition. If the frequency of repetition of the color coding of track T_1 is taken to be F, that of track T_n (n is 2-N) is selected to be:

^{*}Publication of Japanese unexamined patent application

The magnetic tape 101, with a track pattern formed as such, is played back as follows: The front surface of the magnetic tape 101 is played back using a magnetic recording and playback device in a conventional manner, but the track pattern shown in FIG. 1 formed on the back surface of the magnetic tape 101 is concurrently played back by, for example, the mechanism shown in FIG. 3. In FIG. 3, light emitted from a light source 102 is reflected by the back surface 104 of the magnetic tape 101 and received by a light-receiving element 103, where it is photoelectrically converted and sent to a specified signal processing circuit (not shown). With regard to the electric signal emitted from the light-receiving element 103, the intensity of the reflected light from the crosshatched portions (black) shown in FIG. 1 is very low, while the intensity of the reflected light from the white portions (white) is very high, so it is clear that a low level is intended during the playback of the crosshatched portions and a high level is intended during the playback of the white portions.

Examples of detection methods for tracks T_1 , T_2 , ... T_N are a mechanism in which N devices shown in FIG. 3 corresponding to tracks T_1 to T_N are aligned along the width of the magnetic tape or a mechanism in which the device shown in FIG. 3 is provided in singularity and is shifted along the width of the magnetic tape.

In this working example, the track pattern shown in FIG. 1 was discussed as a white and black color coded pattern under the assumption of optical detection and playback, but the invention is not limited thereto, and the track pattern may be formed according to any of the following methods: (1) magnetic method (whereby a magnetic layer is formed on each side of the tape, and the magnetic layer of the back surface is made effective by being given a higher magnetic resistance H_c than that of the front surface so that it is not erased by a full-width erasing head used on the front surface side, (2) mechanical method (formed, for example, with indentations and ridges using Kalvar film or a bit line interrupted as on an optical video disk, (3) electrostatic method (formed with and without electret polarization), (4) electrical resistance (with a base, for example, of a plastic film vapor deposited with a metal or a distribution of conductivity). These are all known methods, so a detailed description thereof is omitted.

Next, the usage of the magnetic tape of the invention is described in detail.

- (1) [The invention] can be used as a control track recorded on magnetic tape currently used in general household VCRs. In this case, if T₁ is formed as shown in FIG. 1 as the standard speed mode, for example, tracks T₂, T₃ can be used as 2x and 4x speed modes, allowing the conventionally used control track to be eliminated. As is commonly known, conventional control tracks are formed in the lengthwise direction on a side portion of the front surface of the magnetic tape to allow the video track to be accurately tracked, but the control signals recorded on this control track are merely repeated signals and very inefficient for magnetic tape recording and playback. According to the invention, however, this control track can be eliminated, so recording and playback of a higher density is enabled on the front surface of the magnetic tape.
- (2) [The invention] can be used as a track for wow and flutter improvement. With a pattern formed on track T₁ with a frequency of repetition of 120 Hz, for example, the frequency of repetition of the playback signal of track T₁ played back from the back surface of the magnetic tape 101 is about 120 Hz, but if movement speed inequalities are present on the magnetic tape 101, the frequency of repetition varies in accordance therewith. Consequently, comparing the phase of the playback signal against 120 Hz from a stable frequency source and controlling a tape winding device such as a capstan with the phase error signal thereof allows the wow and flutter of the tape movement speed to be eliminated. In this case, an increase of the frequency allows the accuracy to be raised.
- (3) [The invention] can be used as a track for absolute address display. As shown in FIG. 1, with track T_k (k is 1 to N) as phase 2^{k-1} of binary display, N bit absolute address display can be performed with tracks T_1 to T_N , which number N. This, as shown in FIG. 1, absolute addresses can be expressed as a pattern of N bits in the vertical direction, such as 0, 1, 2, ..., 25 along the lengthwise direction of the tape from left to right. (With regard to address 0, for example, all tracks T_1 to T_N are expressed as the black portions (low level recorded areas) indicated with crosshatching, while address 1 is indicated with a white portion (high level recorded area) at track T_1 and black portions at T_2 to T_N .)

Here, one instance of a calculation method for the display of absolute addresses on a by-frame basis with a magnetic tape for VCRs is discussed. Given that T_p is the total recording time of the magnetic tape 101 and the field frequency is f_V , the number of repeated pulses M of track T_1 , which has the highest frequency of repetition, is represented as:

$$M = \frac{\underline{f_V}}{2} \cdot T_p$$

Consequently, when $2^N = M$, absolute addresses can be allocated to all frames extending along the entire length of the tape. With f_V at 60 Hz and T_p at 2 hours, N becomes 17.7, so if M is 18, absolute addresses can be allocated to all frames extending along the entire length of the tape.

An example of a method for detecting absolute addresses in this manner is known in the technical field of so-called rotary encoders, which have been used in automatic positioning. This is a method by which absolute addresses with a prescribed bit number formed on a disk are, for example, optically detected to accomplish the automatic positioning of the rotary angle thereof. The application of this conventional method, however, to items of a long length such as the magnetic tape of the invention is unfeasible because it would result in the number of necessary bits being massively increased. But according to this working example, absolute addresses can be allocated to every frame and every field as well with a bit number lower than that of the conventional method. Furthermore, the tape position can be detected in this working example even when the magnetic tape 101 is still, and detection is possible on a by-frame basis, so exact tape counter data of a very high reliability is possible as well as the dramatic improvement of cueing and other tape position control.

Next, the second working example of the invention is discussed. FIG. 2 shows a block diagram of the second working example of the magnetic tape according to the invention. In the drawing, T₁, T₂, T₃, T₄, T₅', and T₆' indicate six tracks recorded along the lengthwise direction of the tape on the back surface of a magnetic tape 105. Of these tracks, T₁ to T₄ are formed similarly to track patterns T₁ to T₄ of FIG. 1. On T₅', however, is chronologically formed a 14-bit a binary pulse code, and on T₆' is formed a clock pattern for reading the binary pulse code of T₅'. The binary pulse code of T₅' is an address code capable of displaying an absolute address through combinations of address displays of 0-15 according to the four bits of tracks T₁ to T₄. With l₀ representing the range of absolute addresses 0-15, 1₁ representing the range of absolute addresses 16-31, and l₂, l₃ ... representing the ranges of subsequent 16-address units, it is the address codes of track T₅' that expresses 1₀, l₁, l₂, l₃ Furthermore, it is the clock pattern recorded on track T₆' that serves as the basis for reading the address codes of track T₅', and as FIG. 2 shows, wide patterns are formed on initial portions 106a, 106b, 106c ... of the 1-word, 16-bit clock pattern, representing the start of the word. Feeding a playback signal of track T₆' through an integrating circuit allows the initial word pulse alone to be separated. The address code of track T₅' is sampled using the narrow pulses of track T₆' with the word start pulse in the playback signal removed, and the address for chronological display is read.

When a desired location on the tape is designated (e.g., cueing), for example, the use of a pattern configuration as such allows the desired address range to be checked from the address codes of track T_5 as the tape is wound at maximum speed in the forward or reverse direction, and if the desired address range is detected, the tape speed is lowered to the normal standard speed, and the absolute addresses displayed in tracks T_1 to T_4 are read to detect the tape location.

According to this working example, the number of tracks can be reduced to 6 in comparison to the first working example. As a result, the track widths of tracks T_1 to T_4 and T_5 , and T_6 formed on the back surface of the magnetic tape 105 can be made wider than those in the first working example, increasing reliability, reducing the number of detectors, and decreasing costs.

Obviously, tracks in this working example as well can be used as control tracks and tracks for eliminating wow and flutter.

It should be noted that the invention is not limited to the above working examples, base 3, base 4, or other digital signals may be recorded and formed on each track.

As was noted, the magnetic tape of the invention has recorded on the back surface thereof at least one digital signal of a repeating frequency, so the range of use of the magnetic tape is dramatically increased in comparison to the prior art, [the track] can be used for control signals recorded on a magnetic tape of a VCR, for example, or signals for the detection of magnetic tape movement unevenness (wow and flutter) or absolute address display, eliminating the need for a control track on the front surface when used as a track for recording control signals, so the usage efficiency of the magnetic area of the front surface is increased. When used for the display of absolute addresses, absolute addresses are recorded on the magnetic tape itself, so there is no burden on the tape moving system, such as a tape counter driven by the rotational energy transmitted via a belt from the reels. There is consequently no deterioration in wow and flutter, and position searching can be performed very accurately without the accumulation of error. Moreover, formed [on the magnetic tape] are tracks recorded with address codes indicating the order thereof for every address range displayed using a plurality to tracks and a track recorded with a clock pattern that becomes a standard when reading the addresses of the tracks recorded with the address codes, so high-speed position searching becomes possible for positions on a magnetic tape with a long recording time using a small number of tracks, and track width is increased, boosting reliability, reducing the number of detectors, and thereby reducing costs. These and other benefits are realized.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 and FIG. 3 [sic: FIG. 2: this is amended to FIG. 2 in the amendment on p. 165] are track pattern diagrams of the back surface of the magnetic tape of the working examples of the invention. FIG. 3 is a summary illustration of one example of the configuration of a device for detecting signals from the magnetic tape.

101, 105: magnetic tape, 102: light source, 103: light-receiving element, T₁-T_N, T₅', T₆': tracks.

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Agent: Tadahiko Ito, Benrishi [Patent Agent] [Official Seal]

Amendment not translated. (See comment in "Brief Description of the Drawings" section.)

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